# Evang. = Luth. Schulblatt.

55. Zahrgang.

Juni 1920.

Mr. 6.

#### A Course in Grammar.

Diagrams according to the Modern Grammar.

#### THE PREPOSITION.

Discuss the definition. Show that the preposition is placed before a word which is the object. Discuss the meaning of the word "preposition." "To place before" must be the idea advanced. Call attention to the fact that the preposition is followed by a noun or some word that stands for a noun, usually a pronoun. If possible, bring out the fact that it bears some relation to its object and some other word of the sentence. Show first by illustration that it is closely connected to its object, and always bears some relation to it.

Most of the prepositions may be discovered by showing the relation which a pencil bears to a book. Thus:

on

under

in

beside

The pencil may be beneath the book

A knife may be underneath the table, etc.

above

below

behind across

with

between

In each case illustrate by holding the pencil or the knife in the position called for by the preposition. Do not mention the preposition, but hold the pencil or the knife in the proper position, and have the class discover the proper preposition. Place these as shown in the foregoing on the board. Other prepositions may be discovered in different ways.

Open the book and throw the pencil through the book, at the book, into the book, against the book; move the book, and move the pencil after the book, move the pencil around the book or along the book. Place a pencil between two books or among three or more books. In each case perform the action, and have the pupils discover the preposition. A few of the prepositions cannot be well illustrated, as, of, until, to, for, since, and a few others. After developing the meaning of the various prepositions, the class ought to learn them according to the rhyme in the Modern Grammar, page 26. While the idea ought to be developed, it is a good plan, nevertheless, to have the prepositions learned by heart as some cannot well be illustrated.

Show then, too, that the preposition is always brought into some relation with an object. Illustrate by other examples; as, the hand over, above, around, etc., the head; the book in, on, under the desk, etc.

Have the class suggest other combinations. Have them select from the Grammar, prepositions which they may already recognize, and if they can, also from their Reader. They will make errors by selecting the infinitive to or the adverbs in, up, on, etc. Repeat that there must be an object following the preposition, and that this object is usually a noun or a pronoun. If there is no object following, the word is not used as a preposition.

Assign a lesson from the Grammar or the Reader, and have the class select the preposition and its object.

Modifiers may offer some difficulty, but as these are usually adjective modifiers of the object, it will not be difficult to show that these are *not* the objects although they may follow the preposition.

After the class has become fairly familiar with the prepositions, from the repetition in the class, and from committing them to memory according to the rhyme, show the relation of the preposition to its object in the diagram. Try first to show the value of the idea of relation. This is not easy, and it is not profitable to take too much time in the explanation if it is not readily understood. Illustrate by the following:

pleased flower children little the all beautiful the

Show that this jumble of words means little. The words must be brought into proper relation with one another before sense

is obtained. Have the class show which words belong together. They will finally discover that the following is the meaning when the words are brought into the proper relation.

## flower pleased The flower pleased children The beautiful, little flower pleased all the children

Now show that the preposition, too, is always in relation or connected with its object. Take some lesson from the Reader to show this. Show that the preposition and its object are placed on a line, with the object separated from the preposition by a short vertical line, just as the object of a verb is separated from the verb. Thus:

on	desk	in	house	over	bridge
			4		

If the pupils can select the preposition, they should be led to ask for the object by using the preposition and asking, "On what," "in what," "over what" (or whom, as the case may be). This usually will show the object.

Illustrate further by selecting prepositions and objects from the Grammar or the Reader, and writing them in the diagram. If the object is modified, show that the modifiers are written just as they are when the subject of a sentence or the object of a verb is modified. Thus:

> in a little cottage with her new dress on its head, etc.

in	cottage-	with	dress	on	head
	a		her		its
	little		new		

Do not attempt to show in the preceding work the other word of the sentence which is brought into relation with its object by the preposition. Fix the foregoing first. The class may now be told that the preposition and its object are called a phrase. It is not necessary at this stage to enter into a lengthy discussion of the definition of a phrase.

Assign a lesson from Grammar or Reader, and have the class write the preposition and its object with all modifiers in a diagram. In the next lesson some of these sentences must be written on the blackboard for correction and discussion.

A difficult part of the work in relation with the preposition is the making clear of the word which the prepositional phrase

modifies. The same phrase may be added to a noun or a pronoun as an adjective modifier or to a verb as an adverbial modifier. It is necessary to discover the peculiar *use* of the phrase. Show that the phrase in nearly all cases makes good sense with the word which it modifies or with which it is brought into relationship. Thus:

The house on the hill Sat on a chair Threw at the crow Horse in the barn

While these are not complete sentences, the various words bear some relation one to the other.

Show first the relation which the prepositional phrase bears to a verb of action as an adverbial modifier. Have the class suggest verbs of action, and write these in the diagram. Then let them discover by a prepositional phrase that this modifies the verb in a manner similar to the adverb modifying the verb. Thus:

	threw	studies		
11	at crow	in school		
	in yard	until morning		
	over house	beside brook		
,	under desk	behind barn		

Illustrate this by a number of other verbs, and drill upon the work until the pupils see that the prepositional phrase has some relation to the verb. Show in the diagram that the phrase is added to the verb just as the adverb ordinarily is. After the work has been sufficiently drilled by means of abundant examples, select phrases from the Reader, omitting for the present those phrases that are used as adjective modifiers. Assign a lesson (if possible, a very simple one from the Second or the Third Reader), and have the class diagram those prepositional phrases which modify verbs of action.

It must now be shown that the prepositional phrases are also used as adjective modifiers of nouns or pronouns. This again must first be shown by a number of examples. Thus:

Boy in school Hat on head Horse in stable Dress of girl Knife with blades Bridge across river Have the class suggest other examples, first by naming a noun, and then by adding a prepositional phrase to this noun. Call attention to the fact that the phrase tells something about the noun, often shows the place of the noun, often describes the noun. Thus:

Boy. Where? In school, on farm, etc.

Hat. Where? On head, under seat, etc.

Bridge. Where? Over brook, etc.

Dress. What kind? Of lace, with cape, etc.

Knife. What kind? With blades, of steel, etc.

Have the class now suggest simple sentences, using subject, predicate, and object, and combining with some part of these a prepositional phrase. If sentences containing peculiar difficulties of structure are suggested, reject them for the time, and have others mentioned.

Select carefully a number of sentences containing only adjective prepositional phrases, and write them on the board. Develop these in the diagram, and show the position of the adjective phrase as a modifier of the noun.

Test the pupils' ability by writing a number of sentences on the board, and have the pupils diagram them. These sentences for the first test must contain only adjective phrases. The sentences, too, may be taken from the Grammar, as there are a number of suitable sentences written out. A second test may be given, in which both adjective and adverbial prepositional phrases are contained. Preceding this test, the attention of the class must be called particularly to the use of the phrases by writing a sentence on the board which contains both an adjective and an adverbial prepositional phrase. As,

A mouse lived in the country by a brook.

Show that "in the country" tells where the "living" was. Many of the pupils will then decide that "by a brook" modifies "country" because it follows this word. Show clearly that it cannot modify this word by calling attention to the fact that if it modifies "country," it ought ordinarily to tell where the "country" is, or which "country" or the kind of "country." The pupils will readily see that it does not tell where the country is, as the brook is far too small to have a country by it. "By a brook" does not tell the kind of country, either. Lead the class now to see that "by a brook" tells something about the "living," namely, "lived where?" It therefore must be added to lived as an adverbial modifier.

Illustrate the difficulty by another sentence, again writing this on the board, and developing the diagram.

The girl traveled from New York to Boston.

Show in this case, too, that the phrase, "to Boston," does not modify New York, but that it does modify the "traveling," and in the diagram it must be added to traveled.

Continue to illustrate this difficulty by a number of sentences until the pupils begin to see that, while the position of the prepositional phrase is usually *near* the word which it modifies, this is not always the case.

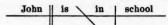
Test the class now by writing or selecting sentences containing both classes of modifiers, and having the pupils diagram them or recite them orally. As the final test, select paragraphs from the Second or Third Readers and analyze the prepositional phrases, first orally, and finally by writing the diagram.

#### THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE AS COMPLEMENT.

In the course of this work it may occur that a sentence such as the following be given:

#### John is in school.

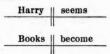
As the pupils have already learned that "is" is a verb of condition, and must have a complement, and as in the sentence given there is no other complement possible except "in school," their attention must be called to this new use of the prepositional phrase, namely as complement. As they have learned in the preceding lessons that "is" is a verb of condition expresses no action, it cannot be modified by adding "in school" to the predicate verb below the line. They know, too, that the predicate is far greater in importance than a modifier, as it is essential in the sentence, while the modifier is not. If the difference between a verb of action and a verb of condition is clear, there will be very little difficulty with this particular use of the prepositional phrase. Show by an illustration the form of a diagram of this kind. Thus:



Some teachers may prefer to classify "in school" as an adverbial modifier of "is." Some grammarians accept this construction; it is, however, not strictly logical, as "is" denotes no action,

and thus cannot be modified, and secondly, the sentence would then not have a complete predicate.

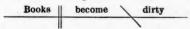
It is advisable to review the work upon the complement, after showing that the prepositional phrase is used as complement, using the various forms of the verb "be" as the predicate verb. Show, too, that there are other verbs which, although they look like complete verbs of action, are, nevertheless, verbs of condition, and require a complement. Such verbs are seem, appear, become, look, grow, get, turn, and some others of like meaning. Illustrate this by writing one of these verbs on the base line with the subject, and then have the class suggest the complement which is necessary to make good sense. Thus:



Such complements as happy, sick, a gentleman, etc., may be added to "seems" to complete the predicate verb. Show clearly that "seems" alone cannot give good sense without the complement. Show definitely by numerous examples that the word following "seems," even though a noun or a pronoun, is not the object, but the complement. "Seems" and the other words of like meaning are verbs of condition, just the same as the various forms of the verb "be" are.

Use each of the verbs given in the foregoing in a sentence, and have the pupils suggest complements. It will soon be discovered that such verbs as look, appear, grow, and turn are sometimes used with a different meaning. Thus appears, meaning "to come into sight," and looks, meaning "to see," and turn, meaning "to turn around," have an entirely different meaning from appear, look, and turn used as a verb of condition. Illustrate this by writing the words, once as a complete verb and once as a verb of condition.

Show that in the diagram the complement is separated from the predicate verb in the same way the complement of the various forms of the verb "be" are separated. Thus:



Show, too, that as these verbs are verbs of condition, or incomplete verbs, when the complement is a noun or a pronoun, it is the same person or thing as the object. This will show, too, that it is not the object, as this is something different from the subject. Show this by a number of examples. Thus:

The lady became a teacher. (Complement.)
 The boy seems a coward. (Complement.)

3. The man appears a soldier. (Complement.)

4. The captain turned traitor. (Complement.) Etc.

Show that "lady" and "teacher" are the same person. If "teacher" were an object, the subject would *not* be the same person. Show that this is also the case with the other examples given.

Have the class write sentences in which they use look, appear, turn, become, etc., as the complement. Finally have them write sentences of this kind and diagram them.

M.

## Marcel's "Axiomatic Truths."

Among educational reformers Claude Marcel is very seldom listed, although he accomplished more than many of the reformers named. Many were philosophers only, and their reasoning never culminated in anything concrete. One can say more of Marcel. His mind arrived at definite conclusions, which he set down as axioms. The fact that we may not be in accord with all his principles, does not alter the fact, that he was one of the educational reformers, of whom we should know the main principles which he left to posterity.

Claude Marcel was born at Paris in 1793, and died in 1876. He was one of Napoleon's soldiers. From 1825 to 1865 he was absent from France, being consul at Cork. After that date he returned to Paris, where he spent much of his time in writing. He brought up a family of nine children, whom he taught entirely himself.

In 1853 he published with Chapman and Hall his Language as a Mental Culture (2 volumes). This book was not very well named, for it contains in fact an analysis of the subject Education. To the study of this subject Marcel must have given his life, and it seems odd that his contribution to English (not French) pedagogic literature is so little known. A French abridgment of this work appeared in 1855. In 1867 he published in France, in French, another discourse on languages, of which a translation was also published in the United States.

Marcel's notion of education was threefold, viz., Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Education.

The first aimed at health, strength, and beauty, the second at mental power and the acquisition of knowledge, the third at piety, justice, goodness, and wisdom.

The wisdom was moral wisdom, as it seems that Marcel was rationalistic in his views as to matters spiritual. According to him, the Creator has made the exercise of our faculties *pleasurable*. He expects to find general assent in man, for he quotes from Garrick:\*

When doctrine meets with general approbation, It is not heresy, but reformation.

His "Axiomatic Truths of Methodology," as set forth in the following, will show that very many of the present-day methods, tried out in the public schools of our country, are not the product of the present generation, but something discovered by the educators of our time in the writings of the educational reformers of former times. Here are his main axioms:

1. The method of nature is the archtype of all methods and especially of the method of learning languages.

2. The classifications of the objects of study should mark out to teacher and learner their respective spheres of action.

3. The ultimate object of the study should always be kept in view, that the end be not forgotten in pursuit of the means.

4. The means ought to be consistent with the end.

5. Example and practise are more efficient than precept and theory.

6. Only one thing should be taught at one time; an accumulation of difficulties should be avoided, especially in the beginning of the study.

7. Instruction should proceed from the known to the unknown; from the simple to the complex; from concrete to abstract notions; from analysis to synthesis.

8. The mind should be impressed with the idea before it takes cognizance of the sign that represents it.

9. The development of the intellectual powers is more important than the acquisition of knowledge; each should be made auxiliary to the other.

10. All the faculties should be equally exercised, and exercised in a way consistent with the exigencies of active life.

11. The protracted exercise of the faculties is injurious; a change of occupation renews the energy of their action.

<sup>\*</sup> Garrick was an actor and playwright who lived about a hundred years before Marcel. He acted chiefly Shakespeare's plays.

12. No exercise should be so difficult as to discourage exertion, nor so easy as to render it unnecessary; attention is secured by making the study interesting.

13. First impressions and early habits are the most important,

because they are the most enduring.

- 14. What the learner discovers by mental exertion is better known than what is told him.
- 15. Learners should not do with their instructor what they can do by themselves, that they may have time to do with him what they cannot do by themselves.
- 16. The monitorial principle multiplies the benefits of public instruction. By teaching we learn.
- 17. The more concentrated is the professor's teaching, the more comprehensive and efficient his instruction.
- 18. In a class the time must be so employed that no learner shall be idle, and the business so contrived that learners of different degrees of advancement shall derive equal advantage from the instructor.
- 19. Repetition must mature into a habit what the learner wishes to remember.
- 20. Young persons should be taught only what they are capable of clearly understanding, and what may be useful to them in after-life.

These axioms are here given without comment. Every one may make his deductions, may debate them with himself, but one will be convinced that Marcel was a pedagog. He had high ideals, and some of the axioms have surely given every one who is conscientious about the advancement of his pupils much serious thought. His axiom under No. 18 is one of those.

What he says about the monitorial principle, he learned from Joseph Lancaster or Andrew Bell, who had operated schools employing this principle, very successfully. The socialized method of the present time is a modified form of the monitorial principle.

Marcel was a contemporary of Lancaster and Darwin of England; of Jacotot of France; of Herbart, Froebel and others of Germany; of Horace Mann of America, etc.

It has been stated, the reason why Marcel is not well known, is, that he did not prove his theories scientifically. It seems more plausible, however, that he was outshone by his German contemporaries, who were stars of the first magnitude in the constellation on the horizon of the educational world of that time.

R. A. MANGELSDORF.

## Bericht ber Schulkommiffion bes Tegas-Diftrifts.

"Indem wir uns anschicken, der werten Synode unsern Bericht über das vergangene Jahr zu unterbreiten, möchten wir zunächst bem Berrn danken, daß er unfern Schulen gnädig gewesen ift in den schweren Zeiten. Es war ein schweres Jahr für unsere lieben Gemeindeschulen, ein Prüfungsjahr; aber Gott hat den Feinden gesteuert, daß wenig Schaden angerichtet worden ist. Zugleich hat uns Gott durch diese Prüfung gezeigt, wie leicht uns dies Kleinod genommen werden kann, wenn wir nicht stets wachen und beten. Um ein Wort Luthers in etwas anderer Berbindung zu gebrauchen: So lieb uns unfere Seligkeit, fo lieb uns die Predigt des reinen Evangeliums ift, so sehr laßt uns ob unsern Schulen halten. Unsere Schulen find die Pflanzstätten, aus welchen auch unsere zukünftigen Lehrer und Prediger hervorwachsen sollen. Wollen wir unsere Schulen halten, fo muffen wir fie auch fo führen und pflegen, daß niemand ihnen mit Recht den Vorwurf der Minderwertigkeit machen Um das zu erreichen, muß mancherorts die Schule noch bedeutend gehoben werden. Die Schulkommission erlaubt sich zu dem Ende, einige Borichläge zu machen.

"Zu unserer Freude kann berichtet werden, daß in unserm Staate kein Gesetz angenommen wurde, das unsere Schulen betrifft, wie das in andern Staaten geschehen ist. Es wurden allerdings nicht weniger als fünf Vorlagen eingereicht, die unsere Schulen zum Gegenstand hatten, aber keine derselben wurde Gesetz. Jedoch haben wir darin einen Fingerzeig, was uns bevorsteht. Es wäre töricht, sich gegen diese Strömung ganz gleichgültig zu stellen.

"Bie auf der letzten Synode gemeldet wurde, haben wir einen Fragebogen an alle Lehrer und Paftoren gesandt, um den Stand unserer Schulen kennen zu lernen. Der Allgemeine Präses hat ein solches Borgehen empfohlen. Leider müssen wir berichten, daß eine beträchtliche Anzahl der Brüder unter den Pastoren es nicht der Mühe wert gehalten hat zu antworten. Das sollte, liebe Brüder, nicht sein! Haben wir mit dem Fragebogen etwas versehen, daß wir zu viel oder zu wenig Fragen gestellt haben, so haben wir doch getan, was wir konnten, und haben euch auch um Katschläge gebeten. Wir bitten wiederum um die Mitwirkung der Brüder zum Wohl unserer Schulen.

"Es wurden Fragebogen ausgesandt an alle Lehrer und Prediger, und wir erwarteten eine Antwort von jedem Ort, einerlei ob eine Schule da ist oder nicht. Bon 15 Parochien erhielten wir keine Antworten; unsere Statistik konnte daher nicht vollskändig sein. Wir

haben drei bis vier Bogen an manche Adressen gesandt, aber ohne Erfolg. Wir legen eine Statistif bei.

"Nach den Berichten, soweit sie eingegangen sind, haben wir 43 Schulen. In diesen wird drei bis zehn Monate Schule gehalten; der Durchschnitt ist acht bis neun Monate. Es sind drei bis acht Grade eingerichtet, durchschnittlich sechs Grade. United States History wurde in allen Schulen bis auf 4 gelehrt, Civil Government in dreiundzwanzig nicht. In unfern Schulen wurden 82 Kinder, beren Eltern nicht Glieder find, unterrichtet. Im ganzen wurden 1883 Kinder unterrichtet. An 33 Orten haben wir Schulhäuser. Das Durchschnittsalter der Anfänger in der Schule ist das siebente, derer, die die Schule verlassen, das vierzehnte Jahr. In 23 Schulen werden vierteljährliche, monatliche oder jährliche reports oder Zeugniffe ausgestellt. In 18 Schulen werden Schlußeramina gehalten. Alle Schulen bis auf 9 haben einen besonderen Schulvorstand (School Board). 12 Schulen berichten Zuwachs und 7 Schulen Abnahme, die übrigen nichts. An den Schulen find 19 Lehrer, 29 Pastoren und 3 Vikare tätig.

#### "Boridlage.

"1. Daß die Fragebogen, die auf der Synode oder später ausgeteilt werden, über den Stand der Schule während des Schulzahres 1918—19 berichten, um die Statistik vollständig zu bekommen, und daß diese prompt eingesandt werden; denn wenn die Leiter der Schulen nicht so viel Interesse an der Sache zeigen, was will man von den Gemeinden erwarten, die doch die Schule hegen und pslegen sollen nach bestem Vermögen?

"2. Daß jede Schule wenigstens fechs Grade (inklusiv) einrichte.

"3. Daß U.S. History und Texas History in allen Schulen gelehrt werde und von Civil Government wenigstens so viel, wie in Bendts Büchlein geboten ist.

"4. Daß jede Gemeinde dahin wirke, daß sie ein besonderes, gut

eingerichtetes Schulgebäude bekomme.

"5. Daß jede Schule wenigstens vierteljährliche (besser noch: monatliche) Zeugnisse ausstelle, damit die Eltern den Stand der Kinder daraus ersehen können, und am Jahresschluß Examina halte und, wo möglich, eine sogenannte Schlußseier (Commencement).

"6. Daß jede Gemeinde, die mehr als 40 Kinder in der Schule hat, wenn nicht schon früher, einen Lehrer beruse; daß jede Gemeinde, die mehr als 60 Kinder in der Schule hat, einen zweiten und, wenn die Zahl 80 übersteigt, einen dritten Lehrer beruse, zum wenigsten eine Lehrerin anstelle.

"Soweit uns Berichte zugegangen sind, sind drei Schulen während des vergangenen Schuljahres geschlossen worden, nämlich La Grange, Pottsville und Cypress. Eine Schule wurde nicht eröffnet, nämlich Honey Grove. Wir hoffen, daß alle diese Schulen wieder eröffnet werden. Es sollte ein ernster Versuch in dieser Richtung gemacht, und woimmer es geht, sollten neue Schulen gegründet werden.

"Bon einigen Brüdern wurde der Bunsch geäußert, daß die Studenten sowohl auf den Prediger- wie auch auf den Lehrerseminaren, ehe sie als Bikare ausgesandt werden, etwas mehr Unterricht erhalten über Schulehalten. Bir haben diesen Bunsch der Allgemeinen Schulkommission übermittelt in der Meinung, daß diese Behörde mehr würde tun können in der Sache, falls sich etwas tun läßt. Es würde vielleicht von Ruten sein, wenn die Synode einen Beschluß in dieser Sache faßte.

"Der öffentlichen Meinung weichend, sind viele Schulen ganz englisch geworden, haben jeglichen deutschen Unterricht, selbst den deutschen Religionsunterricht, eingestellt. Run, da der Krieg, Gott sei Dank, vorüber ist, ist wohl die Frage, was nun ansangen?

"Was die Gesetz unsers Staates betrifft, so darf in den öffentlichen Schulen bis zum achten Grade keine fremde Sprache gelehrt werden. Das Gesetz betrifft nicht unsere Gemeindeschulen. Die Weinung der Schulbehörde ist nun, wo es geht, beim Englischen zu bleiben, jedoch wo es die Verhältnisse fordern, daß Deutsch gelehrt wird, nur so viel zu lehren, wie für den Religionsunterricht nötig ist. Hätten wir nicht so staar am Deutschen gehangen, so wäre uns in der Kriegszeit manches erspart geblieben. Unsere Schulen sind Religionsschulen, nicht deutsche Schulen. Wan sollte nichts tun, um die Antipathie der Außenwelt hervorzurussen. Auf jeden Fall sollte neben dem deutschen auch sleißig englischer Religionsunterricht getrieben werden.

"Obwohl noch kein Staatsgesetz es von uns verlangt, daß unsere Lehrer und unsere schulehaltenden Pastoren ein State Certificate haben, wie es z. B. in Nebraska der Fall ist, so mag dies doch einmal von uns verlangt werden. Damit wir in solchem Fall nicht unvordereitet sind, haben wir auf Bunsch der Allgemeinen Schulkommission eine Liste von Büchern angesertigt und an alle Brüder gesandt. Diese Liste zeigt, welche Bücher zur Bordereitung auf ein solches Examen benutzt werden. Durch das Studium dieser Bücher kann man sehen, was etwa verlangt wird. Wir raten allen, denen es möglich ist, die County oder State Normals zu besuchen, die während des Sommers tagen. Wenn man sich ein certificate

erwerben kann, so wird es einem gewiß nicht schaden. Es dürfte vielleicht auch darauf hingewiesen werden, daß Gemeinden, wenn nötig, ihren Pastoren oder Lehrern in finanzieller Sinsicht behilflich sein könnten, dieses certificate zu erlangen.

"Da viel davon abhängt, wie unsere Schulen von der Außenwelt beurteilt werden, so möchten wir jedem Lehrer und schulehaltenden Pastor raten, sich mit dem County oder City Superintendent seines Countys oder Ortes bekannt zu machen, ihm zu erklären, warum wir Gemeindeschulen haben, und was darin gelehrt wird, und ihn einzuladen, unsere Schulen zu besuchen. Es wäre dies viel besser sir uns, als daß er erst kommt, wenn es ihm durchs Geset zur Pflicht gemacht wird. Überhaupt kann es uns nur zum Nutzen gereichen, wenn wir nichts verborgen halten, sondern jedermann wissen lassen, was wir tun und treiben. Wir brauchen uns unserer Schulen nicht zu schämen.

"In bezug auf die Visitation unserer Schulen ist nicht das erreicht worden, was wir uns vorgenommen hatten, aber es wurde wenigstens ein Ansang gemacht, und wir sind der guten Hossung, daß diese eine Visitation Segen gestistet hat. Wir möchten wiederum alle Brüder bitten, in der Visitation unserer Schulen den Visitatoren in jeglicher Weise entgegenzukommen. Unsere Kommission hat alle Visitatoren gebeten, wenn möglich, alle Schulen zu besuchen; aber es ist wenig berichtet worden. Ein Schulvisitationsbericht ist uns zugegangen, und wir müssen sagen, daß wir uns darüber gesreut haben. Nur schade, daß wir nicht mehr erhalten haben.

"Zum Schluß möchten wir noch bemerken, daß, falls die Synode mit der Führung der Sachen der Schulkommission nicht zufrieden ist, sie uns ein ausführliches Regulativ in die Hände geben möge.

"Gott fegne unfere Gemeindeschulen!"

Komitee Nr. 6, dem diefer Bericht zur Prüfung übergeben worden war, berichtete, wie folgt:

- "1. Bir raten dringend, daß jeder Lehrer oder schulehaltende Pastor den ihm von der Schulkommission zugesandten Fragebogen ausfülle und einsende.
  - "2. Alle unfere Schulen follten fieben Grade haben.
  - "3. Der dritte Punkt der Kommission sollte gutgeheißen werden.
- "4. Die Ausstattung der Schule (Bänke, Bandtafel, Karten usw.) sollte up to date sein.
- "5. Wir befürworten nicht das bisher übliche Schulezamen, sondern commencement exercises. Alle Schulen sollten einen Lehrer haben, Schulen mit über 40 Kindern zwei, mit mehr als 60 drei.

"6. Obigen Empfehlungen erlauben wir uns noch hinzuzufügen, daß man die Salarierung der Lehrer nicht übersehe, sondern die Lehrer finanziell so stelle, daß sie standesgemäß leben können."

Die Synode nahm diesen wichtigen Bericht samt seinen Empsehlungen an.

## A Clear Statement Regarding the Sunday-School.

Oak Leaves, a magazine with a wide circulation in Oak Park, River Forest, and Austin, Ill., in its issue of April 24, 1920, brought the following statement regarding the influence of the Sunday-school, taken from the address of Mr. Crosby:—

"It is no good theorizing or evading issues in the matter. There are four great fundamental instincts in the child that you cannot change; these are food, play, sex, and what, for want of a more comprehensive term, we call religion. Anything of a constructive line for the boy and girl must be based on these platforms. The food instinct is the basis of every economic institution; the play instinct, a normal growth of the brain by muscular movement and an invaluable adjunct of life; the sex instinct is responsible for almost every beautiful thing in life, for art, literature, love, the finest influences that sway men and women; the religious instinct is the germ in the child that moves him towards something beyond himself, and can only be directed by Christianizing influences.

"If I were asked to give a remedy for the present problem of the boy and girl, I should say it lies in the home, but just how that remedy is to be worked out—that is the question."

Some people think the Sunday-school is the remedy and therefore Mr. Crosby made an investigation in regard to the results achieved by the Sunday-school. These were his findings.

"The movie and the girl have more influence to-day on the adolescent boy than any other medium, not excluding the Sunday-school," said Mr. Crosby. "In a conversation with a high school boy the other day I asked him how far his Sunday-school influenced his life, and his answer, I believe, was a significant one. 'Say,' he said, 'I have hard work enough getting anything out of fifty minutes, four times a week in English under a highly paid teacher. What do you think a fellow gets from half an hour once a week sitting under a half-baked Sunday-school teacher?"

This is the answer of a high-school boy in which he plainly

states his experience. No doubt, the principle expressed in it appeals to every fair-minded, unbiased educator as well as every Christian, viz., "I have hard work enough getting anything out of fifty minutes, four times a week in English under a highly paid teacher. What do you think a fellow gets from half an hour once a week sitting under a half-baked Sunday-school teacher."

The only solution for the present problem of the boy and girl for which Mr. Crosby is in want is, under our circumstances, a well-organized Christian day-school such as we have in the Synodical Conference, where the children are daily instructed in the Word of God and brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom"; and the Wisdom of Solomon says: "For it was neither herb, nor mollifying plaster that restoreth them to health, but Thy Word, O Lord, which healeth all things."

W. C. K.

#### Arithmetic.



- 1. How many pints of milk can you put into the quart measure?
- 2. How many pints make a quart? One pint makes what part of a quart?
- 3. Emma's mama told her to put 4 quarts of milk into pint bowls. How many bowls did she use?
  - 4. How many pints in one half quart?
- 5. Anne and Tom have a sandpile. Anne put 2 pints of sand into her box, and Tom put 4 pints into his box. How many pints were in both boxes?

6. Harry bought 5 pints of peanuts. How many quarts did he get?

7. Frank wishes to give a pint of peanuts to each of 6 playmates. How many quarts will he need to buy?

8. Carrie picked 4 quarts of currants. If a pint of currants makes 1 sealer of preserves how many sealers can her mother make out of what Carrie picked?

9. How many quarts will Carrie have to pick so that her mother may have a dozen sealers of preserves?

## Nature Study.



The Bobolink.

APPEARANCE: Length, seven inches, little larger than the English sparrow. Colors, male. In spring, plumage black with light yellow patch on upper neck, also on edges of wings and tailfeathers. Rump and upper wings splashed with white. Middle of the back streaked with pale buff. Tail-feathers pointed. In autumn, dull yellow brown, splashed with light and dark on back, wings, and tail. Two decided dark stripes on the top of the head. Female, same as male is in autumn.

RANGE: North America, from Eastern coast to Western prairies. In early autumn he migrates to the Southern States, and in winter to South America and the West Indies.

MIGRATIONS: A common summer resident. Migrates in May and from July to October.

Song: A most hilarious harmony of rippling, reckless music. He sings both on the wing and perched.

NEST: Position, on the ground, usually in a hay field or meadow. Materials, a loose heap of twigs, leaves, and grasses.

FLIGHT: The bobolink shoots up into the air like a skylark and propels himself with just the tips of his wings, seeming almost to hover, until, still singing, he drops into the grass again.

FOOD: Seeds of wild grasses, weeds, etc. In the South they do millions of dollars worth of damage to the rice-fields, and as

a consequence are slaughtered by the millions.

Habits: They arrive in Canada in late May or early June and proceed to their courting at once. Just after nesting-time the males molt and come out in their autumn dress. They often migrate early in July; their molting taking place during this leisurely change of residence. As they come North again in the spring, they adopt their bright summer dress. The bobolink is one of our very sweetest singers.

#### Travel a Wonderful Means of Education.

Plato, who was a prominent disciple of Socrates, and to whom we are chiefly indebted for an account of the life and teachings of his master, not only studied very diligently for a period of twenty years, but in order to drink from the fountain of knowledge of other nations and other lands, he traveled extensively, especially in Egypt and Italy, and during his sojourn in various countries he increased his knowledge of the manners, customs, culture, products, science, and general civilization of these lands and their people.

Aristotle, who was the most profound thinker of the pre-Christian world, standing for the highest intellectual summit of antiquity, availed himself of the opportunity to travel with Alexander the Great and thereby to enrich his knowledge through the study of foreign countries.

Pythagoras followed the custom, which was common among scholars of his time, and visited Egypt to enlarge his knowledge of mathematics and to become acquainted with the people and the customs and manners in that country.

Ever since the classical age, therefore, travel has been looked upon as a splendid means of education. Men laud it because it widens the horizon of thought, men praise it because of its broadening influence upon the mind, men applaud it because it refines the manners and customs, men extol it because, in general, it is of such great cultural value.

But not every man who travels derives great benefit from the scenes upon which his eyes have rested, or from the commercial centers in which he has sojourned. He has imbibed very little of the manners, customs, and culture, nor has he absorbed the glories of the wonderful scenes wherein he wandered, nor have the industries and the gigantic commercial activities of the metropolis made a lasting imprint upon his mind. Although the sensations have been produced by vivid stimuli, the conscious agent was not fitted to respond and to perceive the wonders of the world. Such men travel merely for the sake of going from one place to another, continually keeping in motion. Scenes, lakes, rivers, cities are passed by in their mind just as fast as the scenes pass by the visual organs of the traveler riding on a train and looking out of a window. They make no effort to profit educationally from travel, nor do they take their time to gain a fair perception of the land, its people, its products and the customs of the nation.

In his article "Traveling that Pays" Addington Bruce relates the following:—

"I know a man who in his day has been a great traveler. He has visited most of the capitals of Europe. He is almost as familiar with London and Paris as with New York.

"He has not only gone where tourists usually go, but has adventured into strange, out of the way regions. His gaze has rested on beauties of nature unseen even in picture by most of his fellow countrymen.

"Yet this same man—amiable, agreeable, polite—is, to be quite candid, one of the least educated men of my acquaintance.

"He has profited so little from his travels that he is not even good company for any length of time. His conversation is of the banal and the insignificant. His mind is pathetically narrow, one may almost say is ossified with prejudices.

"Question him about his journeys abroad and you receive little illumination. He can tell you of good restaurants. He can warn you against hotels where he experienced discomfort. He can list, rather vaguely, numerous 'sights' which 'you really ought to see.' That is about all."

If traveling is to be a means of education and have a broadening influence upon the mind and thus be of cultural value for the traveler, he must observe certain rules:—

1. Get a fair perception of the geography and history of the country as well as the topography of the land, because this very often is influential in shaping the character of the people.

- 2. Study the occupation, environments, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, comparing these with those with which you are acquainted.
- 3. Investigate the home- and family-life upon which the foundation of educational structure is built.
- 4. Examine the educational standards, and acquaint yourself with peculiar educational methods. Visit, if possible, some educational institution and get a clear conception of the course of study pursued, the discipline, methods of instruction, the spirit and training of teacher and the results obtained.
  - 5. Study the form of government, if in a foreign country.
- 6. Visit the most prominent factories of some specific commercial product of the place.
  - 7. Observe closely their social, political, and religious life.

However, to leave a permanent impress upon your mind of the knowledge you have gathered on your journey, it is necessary for you to classify it and then ponder upon it, making comparison with your own people, your own experience, and then draw your own conclusions. If this is not done, you will not secure a permanent benefit from your new observations on your extensive tours, and travel will be of little educational value to you. W. C. K.

## Curious Facts about Fish.

All of the true fish, with very few exceptions, are oviparous, or egg-producing creatures. The eggs they lay are usually spherical in form, though in some cases they are oval, semi-eliptical, and even rod-shaped.

The eggs deposited by the salmon, brook trout, and some few other species are separate and smooth on the surface, like a shot or liver pill, while those of other species are joined together by means of minute threads or filaments. These various methods of depositing eggs allow some to cling to weeds or other objects, some to float singly, and others to sink to the bottom and find their way into cracks and crevices in the rocks, mud, etc.

Some very large species of fish lay very small eggs, while smaller representatives of the same class may deposit a "life germ" out of all proportions to its own size. In illustration it may be said that the shark, the famed or infamous "tiger of the sea," lays an egg of only one-half the bulk of a common hen-egg, while those of the marine catfish are about the size of robins' eggs.

There is also a wide difference in the number of eggs deposited by the different species during the breeding season. For illustration, the brook trout deposits only from 100 to 1,800; the salmon, 5,000 to 15,000; the black bass, 5,000 to 20,000; the lake trout, 12,000 to 17,000; the white fish, 20,000 to 75,000; the mackerel, 300,000 to 500,000; the halibut averages 2,000,000; sturgeon, 7,000,000; codfish, 9,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Some fishes build nests in which to deposit their eggs and rear their young. This is true of the black-nosed dace, the lamprey, several varieties of the sunfish, the four-spined stickleback, the antenarias, the perai, the black goby, and several other species and varieties.

In some cases the male fish is provided with a natural pouch, which the female uses as a nest in which to deposit her eggs. To this latter class is referred the so-called "seahorse" (hippocampus), the pipe fish, the glomata, and others of similar habits and construction.

## Lehrerfonfereng gu Chamano, Bis.

Vom 6. bis zum 8. April inkl. tagte die Lehrerkonferenz der süblichen Hälfte des Kord-Wisconsin-Distrikts zu Shawano, Wis., in der Gemeinde P. Kißlings. Kur drei Glieder waren abwesend. Es wurden im ganzen sechs Sitzungen abgehalten, drei vormittags und drei nachmittags. Durch einige Verse aus dem Liede "Lasset uns mit Issu ziehen" und Verlesung eines Schristabschnittes wurde die Konferenz eröffnet. Der Vorsitzer, Hurmeister aus Clintonville, verlas hierauf seine Ansprache, in der er auf schöne Weise die Kollegen zur Treue und Einigkeit im Geist ermahnte und vor Gleichgültigkeit und überhebung warnte. Die Veamtenwahl, die darauf solgte, ergab solgendes Resultat: Vorsitzer: H. Burmeister; Sekretär: E. Boskamp; Veratendes Komitee: H. Burmeister, R. C. Zehn, H. E. Schaars.

Folgende Arbeiten wurden vorgelegt: eine englische Katechese über die Geschichte von der Auferstehung Isu mit der Oberklasse von Kollege Boskamp, eine deutsche Katechese mit der Mittelklasse über die Auferstehung des Fleisches von Kollege Benter, eine Abhandlung und Unterredung mit der Oberklasse in der englischen Sprache über das menschliche Auge, eine Lektion mit dem dritten Grad im englischen Aufsat von Kollege Meier. Für einen Lehrer, der sein ganzes Leben in Großstädten zugebracht hat, war dieser Teil der Konferenz

wirklich eine Freude. Und wenn die Schüler in den Schulen des nördlichen Wisconfin immer solchen Unterricht genießen, so sind sie wahrlich nicht zu bedauern.

Folgende theoretische Arbeiten wurden vorgelegt und besprochen:

1. "Bertauschung des Lehrerberuss mit einem weltlichen Berus" von Kollege Banser, "Cooperation of Home and School" von Kollege Runge und "How to Attain Good Reading" von Kollege Bosec.

Der Ortspastor, Th. Kißling, wohnte allen Sitzungen bei und nahm an allen Debatten regen Anteil. P. Breihan, der Missionsdirektor des Nord-Wisconsin-Distrikts, hielt der Konserenz am Mittwochabend eine schöne Predigt. Der Lehrerchor sang unter Leitung des Ortslehrers zwei Lieder.

über die erste Arbeit entspann sich eine recht lebhaste Debatte. In allen Fällen der Amtsniederlegung eines Lehrers, wurde gesagt, soll er wohl darauf achten, daß er nicht den Glauben und das Gewissen verletze; auch solle ein Lehrer, wenn er sonst Liebe zu seinem Amte habe, nicht wegen geringen Gehaltes resignieren, sondern bleiben, bis ihn Gott wegberuft, weil die Gemeinde vor Gott und der Welt, ja sogar vor dem weltlichen Gericht verpflichtet ist, sür das Auskommen des Lehrers zu sorgen. Auch wurden die jüngeren Kollegen ermahnt, nicht den ersten Beruf, der aus einer Größstadt oder aus einer größeren Gemeinde an sie gelangt, anzunehmen, um aus kleinlichen, primitiven oder verdrießlichen Berhältnissen herauszufommen; denn Schulen von der Art bekämen dadurch oft einen Schlag, von dem sie sich nie wieder erholten.

Während der Besprechung der Arbeit über Schule und Haus kam die alte Frage von monatlichen Schulzeugnissen aufs Tapet. Manche waren für monatliche, andere für achtwöchentliche, noch andere für vierteljährliche Zeugniffe. Bon einer andern Seite aus wurde jedoch behauptet, daß monatliche Zeugnisse im großen und ganzen nicht dazu angetan seien, Eltern und Lehrer, Schule und Haus enger zu verbinden, fondern eher auseinanderzuführen. Biel Streit, Sader und Unannehmlichkeiten werde durch dieselben verursacht. Schon manchen Schiller habe die Schule durch bieselben verloren. Der gewissenhafte Lehrer fühle, daß er den Schülern durch dieselben nicht gerecht werden tonne uiw. Eine viel beffere Beife, das gewünschte Ziel zu erreichen, seien die wöchentlichen schriftlichen Arbeiten in den verschiedenen Fächern, die man den Eltern zur Ansicht, Prüfung und Unterschrift ins Saus ichide. Dadurch erführen die Eltern, was und wie unterrichtet werde, wie ihr Kind arbeite, ob der Lehrer gerecht zensiere, ob andere Kinder sauberer und besser arbeiteten ufw. Die Eltern bekamen mehr Intereffe für die Schule und

deren Leistungen; denn man solle ja nicht meinen, daß die Eltern diese Arbeiten nicht durchsähen und mit andern verglichen. Diese Weise werde mit Erfolg in vielen Schulen angewandt und sei gewiß aus den angeführten Gründen der Prüfung und des Versuchens wert. Freilich mache sie dem Lehrer viel Arbeit. Am Schluß eines jeden Semesters gibt man dem Kind ein Zeugnis, das sogleich als Versetungskarte dient.

Die dritte Arbeit, über das englische Lesen, war sehr reichhaltig und schön geordnet. Es war schade, daß es an Zeit mangelte, sie aussührlich zu besprechen.

Eine besondere Freude wurde der Konferenz durch den Besuch Prof. A. Millers aus River Forest bereitet. Derselbe war zwei Tage bei uns und nahm nicht nur an allen Debatten teil, sondern unterbreitete der Konferenz mehrere interessante Berichte über die Anstalt sowohl als auch über das Erziehungswesen im allgemeinen. Bei weitem die größte Anzahl der Konserenzglieder waren seine früheren Schüler gewesen.

Die nächste Konferenz versammelt sich, will's Gott, nächstes Jahr in der Woche nach Ostern in Clintonville. Es soll jedoch ein energischer Bersuch gemacht werden, zwei Konferenzen jährlich abzuhalten.

M. Q. Bendt.

## Bermifchtes.

Auch Manuffripte haben ihre Geschichte. Es find über gweihundert Jahre verflossen, seitdem Daniel Defoe mit dem Manuffript jeines berühmten Robinson Crusoe bei allen großen Londoner Berlegern vergebens anklopfte. Schließlich erbarmte sich ein fleiner Mann namens Taylor der Handschrift, und der Erfolg war ein jo beispielloser, daß der Verleger seine Druckerei bedeutend vergrößern mußte, um der ungeheuren Nachfrage gerecht werden zu können. — Als Harriet Beecher Stowe Uncle Tom's Cabin dem Berleger Jewett in Bofton anbot, hatte er große Bedenken: das Manufkript fei viel zu lang und müsse ziemlich abgekürzt werden. Damit war die Berfasserin jedoch nicht einverstanden; erft nach längerem Bögern entichloß fich Zewett dazu, 10,000 Exemplare drucken zu laffen. waren in drei Tagen vergriffen, und im Laufe eines Jahres wurden 300,000 abgesett. — Nicht weniger als sechzehn Londoner Verleger lehnten die Sandschrift von Thaderans berühmtem Roman Vanity Fair ab. — Als Balzacs literarischer Ruhm noch in den Kinderichuhen steckte, glaubte ein Pariser Verleger sehr großmütig zu handeln, wenn er ihm für sein Manustript 3000 Francs böte. Als er jedoch ersuhr, daß der Dichter ein armseliges Stadtviertel bewohne, entschloß er sich, nur 2000 zu bieten. In der Behausung Balzacs angekommen, sagte man ihm, der Komanschriftsteller wohne im vierten Stockwerk. Indem er die Treppen emporstieg, redete er sich ein, sür jemand, der so hoch wohne, seien 1500 auch genug. Balzac saß in seinem sehr dürftig ausgestatteten Jimmer gerade beim Frühstück—er tauchte ein Stück trockenes Brot in ein Glas Wasser. "Der wird mit 300 Francs auch zusrieden sein", sagte der Berleger bei seinem Anblick zu sich selbst. Und der Dichter war froh, um diesen Preis das Manuskript seines Komans sos zu werden.

Sprachen und Dialekte. Nach den Aufstellungen eines französischen Geographen existieren in der ganzen Welt nicht weniger als etwa 5000 Dialekte und 860 gänzlich voneinander verschiedene Sprachen. Auf Europa rechnet der Gelehrte 89 verschiedene Sprachen, auf Afrika 114, auf Asien 123, auf Amerika 417 und die übrigen 117 Sprachen auf Ozeanien, unter welcher Bezeichnung die große Anzahl kleinerer und größerer Inseln zwischen dem indischen Tieslande und Südamerika zu verstehen ist. Merkwürdig ist es, daß von mehreren kleineren Inseln in der Südsee, die durchaus nicht entsernt voneinander liegen, auf jeder eine besondere Sprache gesprochen wird, so daß sich die Bewohner, falls sie miteinander in Verbindung treten, nur durch Gebärden verständigen können.

Ancient Organ. — In The King's Highway, Ethel M. Bilbrough describes places of interest in the Pyrenees, among other things the little village of St. Savin with its old church and abbey. She says: "The church is remarkable for its eleventh century work and for the quaint old organ it possesses, which is literally crumbling to pieces with age. Its few remaining pipes fall feebly against each other, and on the front panels are carved three huge fantastic heads, with cavernous holes where mouth and eyes should be. The old peasant who showed us over the church explained that in days gone by, when the organ was being played, these grotesque faces were rendered more lifelike by a long tongue protruding from the mouth, whilst eyes would suddenly emerge and roll about in the sockets. This was done, our guide informed us, to keep the attention of the congregation. He wound up by the proud declaration that it was 'the oldest organ in the world.'"

Northwestern Lutheran.

Missions in Africa. — There are about 130,000,000 heathen in Africa. Among them labor 4,500 missionaries in 1,000 stations.

There are now one and one-half per cent. professing Christians won by Christian missions. The missionaries teach over 600,000 pupils in 10,000 elementary schools and 350 high schools and colleges. What a mighty force for Christ! The Christian medical missions cared for over one million cases last year, besides the many cared for in asylums for lepers, orphanages, and other institutions of Christian mercy. But the war has sadly crippled the Christian missions. Nearly one thousand Protestant German missionaries have been obliged to discontinue their work. Their missions have been turned over to Swiss, British, or American missionaries, or are carried on by the native Christians. The former German territory in Africa is more than fifteen times as large as New England, with twice as large a population. — One man of rich experience thinks the late war will rouse the native Christians to greater leadership in winning Africa for Christ. Already thirtyfive thousand native Christians are engaged in evangelistic and Christian educational work for their fellow-Africans. These will be the future preachers and teachers of Africa. And they have the advantage over white missionaries in that they are familiar with the language, are closely knit together with the natives by kinship, are well acquainted with their conditions, and can sympathize more with them in their peculiar needs and conditions.

Lutheran Standard.

## Literarifches.

Ertenntnis des Heils. Eine Sammlung Freitertpredigten, nach dem Kirschenjahr geordnet. Bon C. C. Schmidt. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. Preis: \$3.00 portofrei.

Der Verfasser, der schon seit Jahren Prediger und Seelsorger an einer großen Gemeinde ist und von Gott die Gabe der klaren Darstellung empfangen hat, bietet in dieser Predigtsammlung die Behandlung freier Texte, die fast außschließlich auß den Evangelien genommen sind, dar. Inhaltlich reihen sie sich in manchen Fällen an die alktirchlichen Perikopen der betreffenden Sonntage an. Die Predigten selbst sind klar, schriftgemäß und inhaltsvoll. Man merkt nichts von Effekhascherei, nichts von seichten Moralpredigten oder sentimentalen Geschichen, wovon die Predigten der Sekten und auch die Predigten vieler lutherisch sich nennenden Predigter voll sind, die, angesteckt von dem Sektengeist, der sich besonders in den unionistischen Predigtsammlungen sindet, meinen, dadurch populär zu werden. In "Erkenntnis des Heils" sindet man in schlichten Borten Geset und Evangesium, Belehrung, Wahnung und Trost aus der Feder eines auf Gottes

Wort allein sich gründenden Predigers, der, obwohl er über viele Themata redet und die jehige Zeit und ihre Berhältnisse in Betracht zieht, doch Kern und Stern seiner Predigten Christum, den Gekrenzigten, sein läht.

2B. C. St.

Meine Schuljahre. Bon D. E. A. W. Krauß. In biegjamer Leintvand schmuck gebunden. 112 Seiten 5×7¼. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. Preis: \$1.00 portofrei.

Diese Stizze aus seiner Schulzeit, die D. Krauß in "Weine Schulsjahre" veröffentlicht hat, ist überaus unterhaltend und lehrreich. Gewiß werden viele Lehrer, die einst zu den Füßen D. Krauß gesessen haben, schon durch den Ramen des Autors bewogen werden, dieses Buch zu lesen, um mit den Jugendjahren des Wannes näher bekannt zu werden, in dessen, um mit den Fuziehung ihrer Jugend einst gelegen hat; und wenn sie es gelesen haben, werden sie zugeben, daß sie ihr Wissen hinsichtlich des deutschen Erziehungswesens um vieles bereichert haben. Ganz besonders werden sie sie wieder zu ihrem alten, ehrwürdigen Hern Direktor hingezogen sühlen, und manche Liebe, die sie während ihrer Studienzeit von ihm ersahren haben, wird ins Gedächtnis zurückgerusen. Sehr lehrreich sit die Beschreibung der kathoslischen Justitute: ihres Lehrklans, ihrer Erzuhltätsglieder, indem sie uns zeigt, worin unser Erziehungswesen sortgeschritten ist, und worin wir noch fortschreiten können. W. C. K.

Synobalbericht des Östlichen Districts der Ev. Luth. Synode von Missouri, Ohio und andern Staaten. Concordia Publ. House, St. Louis, Mo. Preis: 30 Cts.

Dieser Bericht enthält die Besprechung folgender sehr zeitgemäßen Themata: 1. "Das Zeitalter vor der Sintflut ein Spiegelbild unserer Zeit und eine Warnung für das Geschlecht unserer Tage." 2. "Was für Lehren, Mahnungen und Warnungen der Weltkrieg für uns Christen enthält." W. C. K.

Synobalbericht bes Tegas-Distrikts der Ev.-Luth. Synode von Missouri, Ohio und andern Staaten. Concordia Publ. House, St. Louis, Mo. Preis: 45 Cts.

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Mitteilungen der Schulbehörde des Distrikts sowie ein Reserat über den zweiten Artikel der Konkordiensormel: "Bom freien Willen oder menschlichen Kräften." W. C. K.

Barum haben wir Gemeinbeschulen? Beantwortet aus dem Munde derer, die keine haben, von Th. Er äbner. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. Preis: Einzeln 5 Cts., das Dupend 40 Cts.

über diesen Traktat sagen die Herausgeber folgendes: "Die rasche und weite Verbreitung unsers Traktats Nr. 77, betitelt: 'Endorsements of the Principles Underlying the Religious Week-day School, by American Educators, Editors, and Statesmen', beweist, daß daß Interesse für die Gemeindeschule in unsern Kreisen noch sehr lebendig ist. In diesem Traktat wird nämlich durch Zitate von uns und unserer Kirche nicht nahestehenden hervorragenden Männern gerade daß Prinzip bestätigt, auf welchem unsere Gemeindeschule als Institut ruht. Es mehrten sich die Nachfragen nach einer

beutschen Ausgabe, und wir freuen uns, diese hiermit zur Anzeige bringen zu können. Freilich können wir bei der weit geringeren Auslage nicht so wohlseit verkausen wie bei der englischen Ausgabe. Englisch fostet das Setzchen \$1.35 das Jundert oder \$1.25 beim Auusend; deutsch fostet das Husbert \$2.75, das Tausend \$25. Probeezemplare werden Interessierten auf Berlangen gratis und portosrei zugesandt. Bei Bestellungen von weniger als hundert Stück auf einmal liesern wir die deutsche oder die englische oder beide assoriert zu 40 Cents das Duhend; einzeln 5 Cents portosrei."

B. C. A.

"Y" Religion and Boy Scout Morality. An investigation by Th. Graebner. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. Price, 5 ets.; dozen, 40 ets.; 100, \$3.00.

In the first part we have an investigation of the Y. M. C. A. religion, and based upon excerpts from its own literature, the author arrives at the conclusion that the Y. M. C. A. is a religious organization which is based upon indifferentism, selecting certain Christian teachings as essential to Christian fellowship while all other doctrines are excluded as non-essential for joint worship. It is, therefore, a unionistic organization and a participation in its religious exercises or subscription to its platform is unionism.—In the second part the Boy Scout Morality is scrutinized, and exact information is given of their organization and aims, showing that the Boy Scout movement is patterned upon lodgery. Since teachers are very often asked for advice by their scholars whether they might join either of these organizations, it certainly is necessary that every teacher acquaint himself with the data and facts concerning them.

W. C. K.

The Proof-Texts of the Catechism with a Practical Commentary.
Vol. I. By A. L. Graebner and W. H. T. Dau, Professors at Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., and Louis Wessel, Professor at Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill. Concordia Supply Co., Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill. Price, net, \$1.75. After June 10 the book will be listed at \$2.00. Can also be had from the Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

This exposition of the proof-texts to the Synodical Catechism of the Missouri Synod is of the greatest importance for every teacher who expounds the doctrines of Holy Writ in his school. The Scripturalness of any doctrine explained in the Catechism depends on its being based on a clear text of Holy Writ. All proof-texts must, therefore, clearly exhibit that the various points of the doctrine expounded by the questions and answers in the Catechism emanated from clear statements of the Bible. It is the solemn duty of the catechist not only to adduce the verses of the Bible which are given as proof-texts, but also to examine the context, and to show the relationship of the proof-text to the statement. It is selfevident that no one expects the catechetical instructor to give a theological exegesis or a historical exposition of every proof-text before a class of catechumens, but every teacher should be well prepared to know the value of each proof-text, and to give a terse, concise statement, being positive regarding the pertinence of the proof-text. If a sermon or catechization is to be truly doctrinal and convince the hearer of its Scripturalness, it is

futile to follow a line of close reasoning or to employ persuasive language; and it is still more reprehensible to tell doubtful stories, stories which produce a feeling of aversion and repugnance in a mature mind, laying bare the shallowness and unproductiveness of the preacher or teacher; but it is absolutely necessary to show that the statements and assertions made are founded upon Scripture, and in demonstrating this, the text cited as pertinent for proof from the Word of God must be expounded according to its context. This the reader will find in *Proof-texts*. For such a thorough preparation this book offers splendid assistance to all workers in the vineyard of the Lord. Especially is it a great help to the teacher who is beginning to use the English Catechism in his school and therefore must write English catechizations.

W. C. K.

My Shepherd. Mein Hirte. Solo for Medium Voice by Walter Sassmannshausen. Words by Rev. W. M. Czamanske. Price, 35 cts., postpaid. Published by Walter Sassmannshausen, 2061 N. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

We are already familiar with the nature of the productions of this composer, since he has offered two chorus selections before this. The present composition is a solo with a very pleasing melody. It may be used in the home as well as in the church. Though the accompaniment is written for the piano, the composer has indicated how it may easily be used for the organ. A German text has been added. The selection deserves wide circulation.

M. L.

## Altes und Henes.

#### Inland.

Die Connecticut Ballen-Lehrerkonfereng hielt am 23. Februar ihre Sitzungen in dem Schulgebäude ber Gemeinde zu Bridgeport, Conn. 213 Gafte waren gegenwärtig die Paftoren Behmeher von Bridgeport und Steege von New Britain. Lehrer Eggert eröffnete die Sitzung mit einer Morgenandacht. Darauf katechisierte er mit seiner Klasse über den dreifachen Nutsen und 3wed des Gefetes. Die Glieder ber Ronfereng fanden wenig au fritisieren. Lehrer Theo. Grotrian behandelte mit den Kindern "The Executive Department of our Government". Die Konfereng meinte, man follte fich in der Behandlung dieses Themas viel mehr nach dem gegenwärtigen Gebrauch richten, anstatt sich an Bücher zu binden. Run führte und Lehrer Edw. Bonnin im Geiste nach Masta und hob hervor, daß dieses Land nicht wert-Tos, sondern bochft gewinnreich für unfer Land fei. Sierauf wurden die Kinder entlassen. — Rachmittags, nachdem die Besprechung der praktischen Arbeiten beendigt war, zeigte Lehrer E. Klopp die Wichtigkeit des Zeichen= unterrichts. Der Zeichenunterricht hat die Aufgabe, die Schüler zum richtigen und bewußten Seben, zum ficheren Auffaffen ber Formen fowie gur forretten bildlichen Darftellung zu befähigen. Lehrer B. Krüger las die lette Arbeit vor. Sein Thema war "Konfequenz". Diese Arbeit war der= art, daß es dem Referenten gelang, noch einmal die Aufmerksamkeit ber Anwesenden zu fesseln. Er zeigte, daß in der Konsequenz die erzieherische

Kraft des Lehrers ruht, und daß sie zu jeder Zeit mit der rechten Liebe gepaart sein muß. Des treuverdienten Konferenzmitgliedes E. A. Burgdorf, den der Hettes Frühjahr in die himmlische Ruhe versetzt hat, wurde in gebührender Weise gedacht. Die Konferenz beschloß, sich am 28. Mai wieder zu versammeln. Folgende praktische Arbeiten wurden aufgegeben: "Abrashums Glaube": E. Klopp. "Early History of Connecticut": K. Kaufmann. "English Reading": A. Br. Groß. Die theoretische Arbeit ist "Common Errors of Speech in the Schoolroom": E. G. Rade. Diese segensreichen Sitzungen schloß man mit dem Liedervers "Lob, Ehr' und Preis sei Gott" und mit einem gemeinschaftlich gesprochenen Vaterunser.

(A. B. G. in J. u. A.)

Die Allgemeine Gemifchte Lehrerkonfereng von Minnefota und Datota war vom 6. bis zum 9. April in der gastfreien Dreieinigkeitsgemeinde in der durch die berühmten Erzte Mayo in fast der gangen Belt bekannten Stadt Rochester, Minn., versammelt. Diese Konferenz besteht aus Lehrern und Lehrerinnen der Miffouri= und der Bisconfinspnode und erftredt fich über Minnesota, North Datota und einen Teil Canadas. Die Ronferenz zählt jest fünfundachtzig Elieder. Der Borsiber erwähnte in einer Ansprache die Sprachenfrage. Er hob hervor, daß man, wo es die Notwendigkeit nicht erfordere, die Landessprache nicht mit Gewalt treiben sollte, aber wo es die Umitande forderten, folle man um des Evangeliums willen die englische Sprache auch nicht vernachläffigen. Fünf praktische Lektionen wurden mit Schülern der verschiedenen Rlaffen abgehalten und von der Ronfereng be= sprochen. Die Gegenstände dieser Lehrproben waren folgende: "Die siebente Bitte des heiligen Baterunfers" (Al. Chlen); "JEsu Gespräch mit der Samariterin" (Mawitter); "The Eye" (Ernst); "Action Lesson" (Prof. Klatt); "A Lesson in Reading for Upper Grades" (Lühring). Lehrer Shlbefter behandelte das Thema: "Method of Teaching." Das zweite Referat wurde von Lehrer Kath vorgelegt über das Thema: "Proper School Equipment." Am Mittwochabend fand ein Gottesdienst statt. Herr Paftor M. Beinhold hielt eine lehrreiche Predigt, in der er gum Text hatte Jef. 45, 11. Gein Thema war: "Die Mahnung Gottes: "Beifet meine Kinder zu mir!" Für Donnerstagabend war vom Chor der Gemeinde unter Lehrer Kaths Anleitung für ein Konzert Vorkehrung getroffen worden, das von dem in unsern Kreisen bekannten Strasen-Trio gegeben wurde. Das Schulkomitee des Minnesota=Distrikts der Missourispnode gab Auskunft über die vielen Ge= meindeschulen im Staat. Auch wurde von demfelben Komitee der Zwed der in Fort Banne, Ind., neugegründeten American Luther League erklärt. Der Zweck dieses Bereins ift: 1. To help safeguard those sacred principles of our democracy which have made it great and a blessing to all who live within it. 2. To help promote the welfare of our church, particularly of its educational system. 3. To foster good fellowship and a spirit of mutual helpfulness among our people. — Die Bahl der Beamten hatte folgendes Eraebnis: T. Bügel, Vorsiber; E. K. Bollmann, Vizeborsiber; K. Burandt, Setretär; F. Mener, Silfsfetretär; B. Friedrich, Dirigent; E. B. Kirsch, Silfsdirigent; Rath, Bornede, Stahlke und Bobe, Mitglieder bes Romitees zur Verteilung der Arbeiten. Als Vertreter zur Allgemeinen Lehrerkonferenz wurden die Lehrer Burandt, Friedrich und Peters erwählt. Die genannten drei find auch Delegaten zur Allgemeinen Synode.

F. Burandt, Gefretar.

President."

St. John's Lutheran School of Forest Park took the lead yesterday in the seventh annual spelling contest held at the City Hall. Out of 201 entrants, seventeen of whom had perfect scores, the Forest Park institution had six pupils who did not miss a word of the fifty selected. Ten of the words were selected from the editorial pages of yesterday morning's Tribune by J. W. Hart, Assistant Superintendent of Cook County Schools, who conducted the contest.—Chicago Tribune, April 11.

Ginen zweiten herben Schlag innerhalb weniger Monate hat das theologische Seminar der Wisconsinspnode zu Wauwatosa, Wis., getroffen, da es Gott gefallen hat, auch das jüngste Mitglied der Fakultät, Herrn Krof. Hermann Sduard Ernst Weber, in seinem 39. Lebensjahr am vergangenen Ofterssountag abzurusen. Erst war er neun Jahre lang in Minnesota im Pfaxes annt, dann etwa zwei Jahre lang Direktor der lutherischen Hochschule in Milwaukee, und seit 1915 war er am genannten Seminar tätig als Lehrer der Exegese, Homiletit und Symbolik. Nach dem Tode Direktor Schallers

war ihm der dogmatische Unterricht übertragen worden.

The following announcement clipped from the Lutheran Standard concerning the Normal School of the Ohio Synod will also be of interest to our readers: "Hebron Academy has received, within the last month, two important recognitions: The school has been accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; and the State Superintendent has approved the work of the Normal Training Class, and will list the school as a State Normal Training High School. Accreditment by the North Central Association means that our graduates can enter without examination or inconvenience any approved university, college, or normal school in the association's district, which extends from Ohio to California, and from Canada to Texas. The recognition of our Normal Class by the State means that the graduates of this class can receive their teacher's certificate without going to some State normal school after they have completed their work here. The Normal Class numbers nine, many of whom have already signed contracts to teach in rural schools next year. These two new honors are just two additional reasons why more young Lutherans of our district should attend Hebron Academy. Wm. L. Young, Acting

Lutheran Students Organize.—An organization of Lutheran students at the University of Minnesota School was formed, February 19, following a banquet at the Men's Union Building, Minneapolis. Four hundred and sixty-three persons attended the banquet, says Minneapolis Tidende. The new organization adopted the name "Lutheran Students' Association." Herman Wahl was elected president. At the banquet it was stated that 1,500 students at the university are Lutherans, as indicated by their registration cards, and compose 35 per cent. of the entire student-body. The Catholics rank second in number, with 30 per cent.—Lutheran Survey.

What Kind of Teachers Do We Want? — The Oak Leaves, of Oak Park, Ill., answers this question in the following manner: "This seems the moment when teachers are scarce, their pay inadequate, etc., to ask ourselves about the teachers we want for our children. Let us start an agitation for teachers who make preparation for a life work just as a doctor or a minister does, and let us pay him and honor him in the same way.

We don't think of trusting our adult souls to the advice of a young girl who will need an occupation for a few years. If it were possible for a young man of twenty to fill in his time practising medicine for a few years, he would not have many patients; still neither of these occupations is more important than is that of going about the mental training of our children, and it is to me the fundamental thing to agitate." W. C. K.

Berquidung von Kirche und Staat. In Roland, Jowa, einem Ort von 800 Einwohnern, hat man die Staatsschule mit denen der umliegenden Ort= schaften des Townships vereint, so daß die Roland-Schule jest 375 Schüler in 10 Klassen hat. Fast die ganze Bevölkerung besteht aus norwegischen Lutheranern, die zwei Gemeinden haben. Diese haben mit der Schulbehörde folgendes übereinkommen getroffen. Ein durch freiwillige Beiträge besol= deter Religionslehrer hat ein Alaffenzimmer im Schulgebäude, wofür Miete bezahlt wird. Der Stundenplan ift bom Schuldirektor fo eingerichtet, daß jede Schulabteilung jeden Tag in diesem Zimmer eine Religionsstunde (20 bis 30 Minuten) haben kann, eine Abteilung nach der andern. Schüler aus allen Alassen nehmen daran teil, auch einige aus der 10. Klasse, der zweiten der high school. Die Einrichtung befindet sich jest in ihrem dritten Jahr. Der Baftor der einen Gemeinde, der darüber im Lutheran Church Herald berichtet, ift voller Begeisterung und glaubt, die Gemeindeschule nicht nur erfett, fondern übertroffen zu haben. — Der Damm der Trennung von Rirche und Staat, der in unserm Lande von Anfang an vom englischen Gemeinrecht (common law) unterfressen war, hat in den letten Jahren eine ganze Reihe Lede bekommen. (3. u. A.)

Die höheren Lehranstalten in Birginia sind von dem Unterrichtsminissterium in Klassen A, B usw. eingeteilt worden, je nach dem Range ihrer Leistungsfähigkeit. Um in der A-Klasse bleiben zu können, braucht das lutherische Roanoke College mehr der Zeit entsprechende Ausstattung. Man ist dabei, innerhalb der Synoden in Birginia, West Birginia und Tennesseeinen Fonds von \$500,000 dafür zu sammeln. (3. u. A.)

In den Staatsschulen unsers Landes befinden sich rund 20 Millionen Knaden und Mädchen, die von rund 600,000 Lehrern und Lehrerinnen "unterrichtet" werden. Die Redezeichen haben in folgendem ihre Begrünsdung: Die Lehrträfte werden ungenügend besoldet; die durchschnittliche Lehrerfahrung ist kurz und unzureichend; zehntausend der Lehrerinnen sind sechzehn dis neunzehn Jahre alt; mehr als 100,000 sind unter zweinndzwanzig; mehr als eine Biertelmillion unter fünfundzwanzig Jahren. Fünf Millionen Kinder werden "unterrichtet" von Lehrfräften, die noch nicht einsundzwanzig Jahre alt sind, und die zumeist selbst nicht mehr als zwei Jahre Unterricht nach Absolverung der Elementarschule genossen haben.

Monthly Review.

Palmer Method. — The Chicago Tribune of April 18 reported as follows: "The Palmer writing method, now taught in the public schools, was declared to be unsatisfactory by the majority of school principals in a report submitted by a committee at the meeting of the Chicago Principals' club yesterday. Sixty-two of the elementary school principals were found to be definitely dissatisfied with the results of the method. The committee said nearly all the high schools are using the muscular movement in writing. Questionnaires filled in by Chicago business houses indicate the muscular

system is favored in offices of large concerns."—The Palmer people certainly have done their share to make muscular writing popular in the grades. Muscular movement is, without doubt, the most natural and most efficient way of writing, and should be taught even in the grades, though quite a number of teachers find it impractical for the lower grades. Some pupils learn it in a surprisingly short time, while others never acquire the proper movement. Unsatisfactory results in general may be due to various reasons. One of them may be the inefficiency of the teacher, which includes lack of proper discipline during the lesson. It is also a mistake to practise speed before the correct form of the letters has been acquired by the pupil. A teacher who first drills form with a comparatively slow movement, and then gradually proceeds to speed-drills, will have better results than he who tries to teach both form and speed at the same time. In teaching penmanship three points should always be borne in mind, which are, giving them in the order of their relative importance: 1) legibility, 2) speed, 3) beauty.

The educational value of gardening is pointed out in School Life, which is published twice a month by the Department of the Interior, in the following paragraph: "City children will form habits of industry and regularity by utilizing their energies on the backyards and vacant lots that are now largely unproductive. School-supervised home gardening requires only a limited amount of school time, but it should have as definite a place and credit as any other school subject. As a practical out-of-school-hour subject gardening admits of the widest kind of correlation with other studies. There is no school subject from which more real knowledge may be gained of science, of art, of life's relations than from dealing with living, growing plants. Chicago reports 90,000 children enrolled in garden work, who produced an average value for each child of \$5. Cleveland, O., had 7,840 home gardens, covering an area of 85 acres, and 415 large tracts, totaling 90 acres. The estimated value of the 175 acres cultivated by schoolchildren was \$79,835. Youngstown, O., where the Chamber of Commerce assisted the school officials, reports a valuation of \$1 for every inhabitant, the gardens cultivated by schoolchildren producing \$136,920, with an enrolment of children totaling 4,500." W. C. K.

#### Ausland.

Religionsunterricht in Deutschlands Schulen. In Deutschland steht es jeht vielerorts den Eltern frei, ihre Kinder vom Religionsunterricht in den Schulen entschuldigen zu lassen. Zedoch scheint man wenig Gebrauch von diesem Recht zu machen, selbst da, wo start sozialistisch gewählt worden ist. Besonders sind es die Mütter, die ihre Kinder am Religionsunterricht teilsnehmen lassen wollen. In Preußen wurden Bittschriften um Erhaltung des Religionsunterrichts in den Schulen mit nicht weniger als 6 Millionen Unterschriften versehen.

Das College unserer Schwesterspnobe in Australien hatte im Schuls jahre 1919 im ganzen 51 Studenten, von denen 15 auf die theologische Abteilung kommen.

Indien hat laut der britischen Bolkszählung 315,156,396 Einwohner, von denen 300 Millionen des Lesens unkundig sind. M. L.